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***Eschata* Walker, 1856 from China, with description of a new species (Lepidoptera: Crambidae)**

W. C. Li & D. Liu

Abstract

A new species *Eschata quadrispinea* Li, sp. n. is described from Jiangxi Province of China. Image of the adult is provided and the genitalia are illustrated. A checklist of Chinese species of the genus *Eschata* with details of distribution is given.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Crambidae, *Eschata*, new species, China.

***Eschata* Walker, 1856 de China, con descripción de una nueva especie
(Lepidoptera: Crambidae)**

Resumen

Se describe una nueva especie *Eschata quadrispinea* Li, sp. n. de la provincia china de Jiangxi. Se proporciona imagen del adulto y se ilustra la genitalia. Se da una lista de las especies chinas del género *Eschata* con detalles sobre su distribución.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Crambidae, *Eschata*, nueva especie, China.

Introduction

Eschata was established as a monotypic genus by WALKER (1856), with *Eschata gelida* Walker, 1856 as its type species. This genus is characterized by the forewing being densely covered with white scales, with a postmedian line and a subterminal line; its termen is concave under the apex and armed with terminal dots.

This genus has twenty-six species, confined to the Oriental region (SWINHOE 1890; HAMPSON 1891, 1896a, b, 1919; BŁESZYŃSKI, 1965, 1970; WANG & SUNG 1981; CHEN *et al.*, 2003). This study adds a new species to the genus, and also provides a Chinese checklist with details of distribution. The type specimens are deposited in the Insect Museum, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang, China (JXAUM).

Checklist of Chinese species of *Eschata* Walker, 1856

***Eschata shafferella* Błeszyński, 1965**

Eschata shafferella Błeszyński, 1965, in H. AMSEL *et al.* (eds.): 100.

Distribution: China (Sichuan); India.

Eschata truncata Song & Chen, 2003

Eschata truncata Song & Chen, 2003, in T. M. CHEN et al.: 143.
Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Eschata hainanensis Wang & Sung, 1981

Eschata hainanensis Wang & Sung, 1981: 93.
Distribution: China (Hainan).

Eschata horrida Wang & Sung, 1981

Eschata horrida Wang & Sung, 1981: 93.
Distribution: China (Hainan).

Eschata miranda Błeszyński, 1965

Eschata miranda Błeszyński, 1965, in H. AMSEL et al. (eds.): 99.
Distribution: China (Fujian, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang); India.

Eschata minuta Wang & Sung, 1981

Eschata minuta Wang & Sung, 1981: 93.
Distribution: China (Guangxi).

Eschata shanghaiensis Wang & Sung, 1981

Eschata shanghaiensis Wang & Sung, 1981: 93.
Eschata bleszynskiella Luquet, 1981: 280; T. M. CHEN et al., 2003: 147.
Distribution: China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Shanghai, Yunnan).

Eschata rififi Błeszyński, 1965

Eschata rififi Błeszyński, 1965, in H. AMSEL et al. (eds.): 98.
Distribution: China (Guangxi); India.

Eschata smithi Błeszyński, 1970

Eschata smithi Błeszyński, 1970: 7.
Distribution: China (Yunnan); Thailand.

Eschata aida Błeszyński, 1970

Eschata aida Błeszyński, 1970: 10.
Distribution: China (Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan); Bengal; India.

Eschata tricornia Song & Chen, 2003

Eschata tricornia Song & Chen, 2003, in T. M. CHEN et al.: 144.
Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Eschata chrysargyria (Walker, 1865)

Chaerecla chrysargyria Walker, 1865: 634.
Eschata chrysargyria (Walker): HAMPSON, 1896b: 961; CARADJA, 1931: 2; CARADJA & MEYRICK, 1933: 141.
Distribution: China (Guangdong, Sichuan); Indonesia.

Eschata isabella Błeszyński, 1965

Eschata isabella Błeszyński, 1965, in H. AMSEL et al. (eds.): 101.
Distribution: China (Sichuan).

Eschata quadrispinea Li, sp. n. (Figs. 1-3)

Material examined: Holotype ♂, CHINA, Jiangxi Province: Yifeng County, Guanshan [28° 30' N, 114° 22' E], 400 m, 13-IX-2004, leg. Yujian Lin, prep. gen. LW11004. Paratypes, 2 ♀♀, same collecting data as in the holotype, prep. gen. LW11003.

Description: Adult (Fig. 1): Forewing length 15.0-21.5 mm. Frons and vertex white. Labial palpus white mixed with pale yellow. Maxillary pale yellow except white tip. Antenna pale yellow, white on dorsal surface. Patagium, thorax and tegula white; tegula densely covered with white hairs. Forewing white, suffused with pale brown scales between postmedian line and subterminal line; postmedian and subterminal lines inconspicuous, pale yellow: postmedian line outcurved at anterior third and concave at posterior third, subterminal line outcurved medially; termen white, with one small black dot at apex and three small black dots at posterior third; fringe white, distally mixed with pale brown. Hindwing and fringe white. Foreleg pale yellow, tibia densely covered with white hairs on outer side, tarsus pale yellow and white alternately on outer side; mid- and hindlegs white, densely covered with white hairs on outside of tibiae, tarsi chequered with pale yellow and white on outer side.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2): Uncus long and thin, downcurved at middle, distal half convex dorsally, tip pointed. Gnathos about two thirds as long as uncus, with small thorn at about middle, upcurved distally, tip pointed. Valva broad basally, narrowed towards rounded apex. Costa with long and thin process near base, ending rounded blunt. Juxta ovate, posteromedially incised as V-shaped, forming two triangular projects, each ending with two small spines. Pseudosaccus broad basally, narrowed towards rounded tip. Phallus nearly as long as valva, curved; cornuti consisting of many different sized small spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3): Papilla anale ovate, setaceous. Apophysis posterior one third as long as apophysis anterior. Ductus bursae about one third length of corpus bursae, anterior half armed with longitudinal pleats. Ductus seminalis arising from anterior part of ductus bursae. Corpus bursae broad and large, slightly narrowed towards ductus bursae; signum crescent, placed at middle.

Distribution: China (Jiangxi).

Diagnosis: *Eschata quadrispinea* Li, sp. n. is similar to *E. miranda* Bleszyński, 1965 in male genitalia, but it can be distinguished from the latter by gnathos with a small thorn at about middle in the male genitalia, and corpus bursae slightly narrowed towards ductus bursae, with a single signum in the female genitalia. In *E. miranda*, the gnathos is without a thorn, the corpus bursae is conspicuously broadened towards ductus bursae, and has two signa.

Etymology: The specific name is derived from the Latin prefix *quadri* = four and the Latin *spineus* = spined, in reference to the *juxta* ending in four spines in the male genitalia.

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Figs. 1-3.—*Eschata quadrispinea* Li, sp. n.: 1. Adult, paratype; 2. Male genitalia, holotype (prep. gen. LW11004); 3. Female genitalia, paratype (prep. gen. LW11003).